

9 February 1982

LIBYAN ACTIVITIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The Horn

- Sudan
 - Supporting Sudanese dissidents operating from Ethiopia
 - Training Sudanese guerrillas in southern Libya
 - Infiltrating terrorist teams to Khartoum
 - Backed coup attempts 1975 and 1976.
- Ethiopia
 - August 1981 treaty of cooperation and friendship with secret military annexes
 - \$150 million in 1981 for military construction
 - Cooperation in subversion against US interests, and Sudanese and Somali governments
- Somalia
 - Training and equipping 3,000-man dissident Somali group in Ethiopia, encouraging terrorism
 - Training Somali dissidents at Sabha, Libya
 - Propaganda attacks on President Siad and US/Somali military access agreement
- Djibouti
 - Attempting to coopt regime by bribing officials
 - Provided 22 APCs and reconnaissance vehicles in 1980

West Africa

- Chad
 - Backing faction of foreign Minister Aycl Ahmat and five smaller groups
 - 7,000-8,000-man military intervention 1980-81
 - Retains northern Aouzou strip occupied since 1973
- Benin
 - Providing military training, arms, cash, and economic aid to radical regime

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- 100 official Libyans in Cotonou, plus Soviet advisers and Cuban bodyguards
- Gave Kerekou executive jet; may fund airfield in north
- Transit point for West Africans going to Libya for subversive training
- Ghana
 - Offered military and economic assistance to Rawlings regime
 - May provide critical petroleum imports
 - Best Libyan hope for new regional ally
- Niger
 - Moderate President Kountche a priority Libyan target
 - Recruiting dissident Nigeriens for training in Libya
 - Supporting dissidents based in neighboring Benin
 - Local language broadcasts to encourage rebellion by Tuareg nomads
 - Occupied strip of Niger in 1975; backed a coup attempt in 1976
- Central African Republic
 - Extending economic aid
- Liberia
 - Bribing officials and press
- Mali
 - Propagandizing ethnic minorities
- Mauritania
 - Infiltrating student, labor, political and Islamic groups
- Nigeria
 - Harboring exiles and recruiting expatriate laborers
- Senegal
 - Supporting dissident groups with arms and money
- Sierra Leone
 - Providing terrorist and para-military training at camps in Libya
- The Gambia
 - Backing coup attempts
- Togo
- Upper Volta

East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands

- Uganda
 - Arms and funds to anti-government groups
 - 1979 military involvement to assist Idi Amin
 - Continued serious strains and support for pro-Arab elements in neighboring Tanzania and Kenya
- Zaire,
Rwanda,
Burundi
 - Financial aid and arms to Burundi and Rwanda, with attempt to purchase Air Rwanda
 - Arms shipped via Burundi and Rwanda to rebels in Uganda and Zaire
- Island
States
 - Financial assistance to win influence with radical Seychelles and Madagascar
 - Covert funding to assist opposition in upcoming Mauritius election

12 February 1982

Libyan Activities in West Africa

With the exception of Ghana (where Libya moved quickly to capitalize on the December 1981 military takeover), Libyan activities in West Africa have been at a low level compared with efforts elsewhere in Africa. In Ghana, the Libyans moved quickly after Flight Lt. J.J. Rawlings seized power -- an official Libyan delegation quickly arrived for a visit and consultations with the new government, and Libyan cargo planes have averaged about two a week since the coup d'etat. The new government almost immediately re-established diplomatic relations with Ghana and the Libyans opened a People's Bureau. The Libyan cargo planes are ostensibly bringing foodstuffs and medical supplies but may also be carrying military equipment.

In other West African countries, Libya appears to be engaged in a policy of subverting governments opposed to Libya, and encouraging and training dissidents from these countries. The other main ally in this regard is Benin where the Libyan People's Bureau numbers almost a 100 persons. Benin evidently serves as a transit and recruiting point for West African going to and returning from Libya for subversive training.

These subversive efforts on the part of Libya have been directed against Niger (where Libya has also encouraged rebellion by Tuareg nomads in Niger), against Senegal (where Libya has offered a

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haven and support to a leading oppositionist), Nigeria (where Libya has bribed government officials and supported northern political and religious groups), Mali (where Libya again is encouraging rebellion by ethnic minorities), and Mauritania (where Libyan political adventurism in support of pro-Libyans was so blatant, the military faction opposed to the pro-Libyans moved quickly to change the leadership.)

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